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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Commodity Stabilization Service

June 15, 1956

THE SOIL BANK ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM FOR 1956

The Soil Bank is now getting under way throughout the country as a part of the national farm program.

Even if farmers have already planted 1956 crops, they can make adjustments and earn Soil Bank payments this year.

The Soil Bank was enacted to check the build-up of excessive farm supplies which are today depressing farm prices and overflowing storage. By encouraging needed production adjustments, the Soil Bank provides a means of reducing stocks to manageable levels, while protecting farm income and conserving the Nation's soil and water resources.

The Soil Bank has two parts:

1. The Acreage Reserve -- to reduce surpluses of wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco by adjusting acreages below established "allotments" and the "Soil Bank corn base acreage."

In 1956, this reduction may be accomplished by underplanting, by loss through natural destruction, or by plowing or cutting the crop before the deadline.

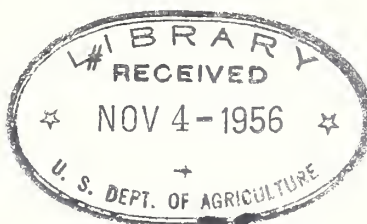
2. The Conservation Reserve -- to cut back excess production of crops in general by shifting acreage to long-range conservation uses.

Farmers taking part in the program will designate (in agreements or contracts with the U. S. Department of Agriculture) the specific acreage to be included in the Acreage Reserve, the Conservation Reserve, or both. The same acreage, however, may not be designated under both parts of the program. Acreage Reserve agreements must be signed by the farmer not later than July 20, 1956.

The Soil Bank does not supplant any other national farm program, such as acreage allotments, price supports, or the Agricultural Conservation Program. These programs still continue.

The following pages describe how the Acreage Reserve, as well as production-adjustment and price-support programs, will operate in 1956 for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts and tobacco. (Information on the Conservation Reserve will be issued later.)

Agriculture-Washington





## TOBACCO UNDER 1956 FARM PROGRAMS

### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas, and Price Supports

#### Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:

1. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect in 1956 for all kinds of tobacco except Pennsylvania and Puerto Rican cigar filler and shade-grown wrapper.
2. Acreage allotments for 1956-crops of flue-cured, and cigar filler and binder tobaccos are about 12 percent below the 1955 level. Allotment reductions announced in November 1955 were cancelled by Public Laws 425, 426, and 427, 84th Congress, restoring allotments to the 1955 level for burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobaccos, and to the 1953 level in the case of Maryland tobacco.
3. Growers failing to comply with allotments are ineligible for price support on tobacco and also for Soil Bank payments. In addition, growers must pay penalties equal to 75 percent of the preceding season's average market price on excess marketings.

#### Price support:

Prices of cooperators' 1956-crop tobacco will be supported as follows:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Minimum support level</u> (cents per pound)	<u>Percent of parity (or burley rate)</u> (percent)
Flue-cured	.482	90
Burley	.472	90
Maryland	.462	90
Fire-cured	.354	(3/4 of the burley rate)
Dark air-cured	.315	(2/3 of the burley rate)
Virginia sun-cured	.315	(2/3 of the burley rate)
Cigar filler & binder types	.226 to .516	90
Puerto Rican	To be announced	

#### Soil Bank Tobacco Acreage Reserve

##### General qualifications:

1. To qualify for any payment under the Soil Bank program, a tobacco farmer must comply with the farm acreage allotment for tobacco, cotton, peanuts, rice, and wheat, and the corn base acreage. For wheat, if the farm allotment is 15 acres or less, the farmer may produce 15 acres of wheat. For peanuts, a farmer may produce one acre without becoming ineligible for Acreage Reserve payments.



2. The acreage of tobacco for harvest must be less than the acreage allotment for the farm.
3. The designated acreage reserve must not be grazed, cut for hay, or cropped for the entire calendar year 1956.
4. Acreage placed in the Acreage Reserve cannot qualify under the Conservation Reserve.
5. Noxious weeds must be controlled on the designated acreage reserve land.

Note: In the establishment of future acreage allotments, reserve acreages of tobacco will be credited to the State, county, and farm as though the acreage actually had been planted.

Special qualifications:

The 1956 program contains special provisions and payments enabling farmers to participate this year. Any tobacco grower who otherwise complies with the provisions of the acreage reserve may be eligible for payment if:

1. He underplanted his tobacco acreage allotment and certifies that he underplanted (a) in anticipation of participating in the 1956 Soil Bank tobacco Acreage Reserve or (b) because of adverse weather conditions.
2. He has complied with his farm acreage allotment for tobacco, but an acreage of the crop was not harvested because of destruction by natural causes (floods, hail, drought, etc.).
3. He is in an area where an established final date set for tobacco is subsequent to May 27 and he plows or otherwise physically incorporates the crop into the soil, or clips, mows, or cuts the crop after May 27 and prior to a final date established for Acreage Reserve compliance by the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. The established date will in no case be later than July 31.

Rate of payment:

The payment a tobacco grower may earn by taking part in the Acreage Reserve for tobacco is determined by multiplying the base unit rate per pound by the yield determined by the county ASC committee. The maximum payment for any farm will be based on a yield no greater than 115 percent of the national yield for that kind of tobacco.



(Program Highlights)  
(Tobacco)

Following are the national yields, the rates of payment, and the maximum per acre payment:

<u>Kind of Tobacco</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Rate of Payment per Pound</u>	<u>Maximum Payment per Acre</u>
Flue-cured	1,419	\$ 0.18	\$ 293
Burley	1,643	0.18	340
Maryland	869	0.17	169
Fire-cured	1,330	0.13	198
Dark Air-cured	1,460	0.12	201
Virginia Sun-cured	1,163	0.12	160
Cigar-filler, types 42-44	1,676*	0.09	173
Cigar-binder, type 51	1,676*	0.19	366
Cigar-binder, type 52	1,676*	0.18	346
Cigar-binder, type 54	1,676*	0.08	154
Cigar-binder, type 55	1,676*	0.11	211

\* The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, treats these types as one kind of tobacco.

If the tobacco acreage allotment is underplanted the payment will be based on the normal yield of the farm, but in no case on a yield greater than 115 percent of the national yield for that kind of tobacco.

If the compliance is from natural destruction of the crop or from plowing or otherwise incorporating the tobacco into the soil, or by mowing, or cutting, or clipping the crop, the payment will be based on the smaller of the appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm but not less than \$6.00 per acre.

Maximum and minimum acreage:

The maximum acreages of tobacco which may be placed in the Acreage Reserve is the larger of half the allotment or 5 acres. The minimum acreage is the larger of 10 percent of the allotment or 1 acre. However, where the allotment is less than the specified acreage minimum or maximum, the total allotment shall be considered as the minimum or the maximum.



## CORN UNDER 1956 FARM PROGRAMS

### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve, Soil Bank Base Acreages and Price Support

#### Corn Base

The Agricultural Act of 1956 replaces the 1956 corn allotment with a Soil Bank corn base acreage (for the Soil Bank and in the determination of eligibility for corn price support) for the 840 commercial corn counties. The 1956 corn acreage allotment was 43,280,540 acres. The Soil Bank corn base acreage for 1956 is 51 million acres — 17.8 percent above the former 1956 allotment.

Placing corn acreage under the Acreage Reserve will not affect the future establishment of State, county, or farm bases or allotments for corn.

#### Price Support

The maximum price support for the 1956 corn crop has been announced at a national average of at least \$1.50 a bushel in the commercial corn area, to noncooperators (those who do not meet acreage requirements) in the commercial area, the rate will be based on a national average of \$1.25 a bushel. Support in noncommercial counties is mandatory at 82½ percent of the commercial area maximum rate.

Farmers in the commercial corn area may qualify for the maximum price support for corn by: (1) Complying with their corn acreage allotments (established previously), or (2) complying with the new Soil Bank price-support requirements for corn price support.

To qualify under (2), the producer must place an acreage equal to 15 percent of his corn base in either the Acreage Reserve for corn or in the Conservation Reserve, and he must not exceed the farm corn base.

#### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve for 1956

##### General Qualifications:

To participate in the Acreage Reserve or the Conservation Reserve, a farmer must comply with the corn base and all acreage allotments established for the farm. In the case of farm allotments for wheat, the farmer must not have exceeded the farm acreage allotment or 15 acres, whichever is larger. For peanuts, any farm may produce one acre of peanuts without becoming ineligible for acreage reserve payments.

The same acreage may not be designated for both the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve.

Acreage designated for the Acreage Reserve must: (1) Result in the harvesting of an acreage of the basic crop less than the Soil Bank corn base acreage, and (2) not be grazed, cut for hay, or cropped for the entire 1956 calendar year. Noxious weeds must also be controlled on the "reserved" acreage.

Specific Qualifications:

Any farmer who meets the general requirements for participation in the Acreage Reserve may earn payments by:

1. Underplanting his corn base and certifying that this was done (a) in anticipation of complying with the 1956 Acreage Reserve or (b) because of adverse weather conditions; or
2. Complying with his corn base, and not harvesting an acreage of the crop because of destruction by natural causes; or
3. By plowing or otherwise physically incorporating the crop into the soil, or clipping, mowing, or cutting an acreage of corn within the Soil Bank base acreage after May 27 and before the established final date for compliance with the corn base acreage. If the "established final date" is before June 30, then the final date for carrying out the practice is June 30. Under no circumstances will the final date be later than July 31, for Soil Bank purposes, even though the regular compliance date is later.

Maximum and Minimum Acreages. -- For corn, the maximum acreage which may be placed in the Acreage Reserve is half the corn base acreage or 50 acres, whichever is larger, except that the "reserved" acreage for corn may not exceed the Soil Bank base acreage for the farm.

The minimum acreage of corn which may be placed in the Acreage Reserve is 10 percent of the Soil Bank base acreage or 5 acres, whichever is larger, except that where the allotment is less than 5 acres, the minimum is the allotment.

Payments. -- Payments which a farmer may earn for participating in the Acreage Reserve will be based on a national average rate of 90 cents per bushel for the 1956 corn crop.

For underplanting the corn base, the payment rate will be based on the normal yield for the designated acreage;

For destruction due to natural causes, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.

For plowing or otherwise physically incorporating the crop into the soil, or for clipping, mowing, or cutting the crop, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.

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## COTTON UNDER 1956 FARM PROGRAMS

### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas, and Price Supports

#### Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas

The national acreage allotment for the 1956 crop of upland cotton is 17,391,304 acres, announced October 14, 1955. Since marketing quotas for the crop were approved by growers voting in a referendum held December 13, 1955, quotas and penalties on "excess" cotton are in effect for the 1956 crop. The quota penalty is 50 percent of the June 15, 1956 parity price.

Placing cotton acreage in the Acreage Reserve will not affect the future establishment of State, county, or farm acreage allotments for cotton.

#### Price Support

The minimum level of price support for the 1956 crop of upland cotton, announced April 17, 1956, is 28.85 cents per pound, basis Middling 7/8-inch, gross weight at average location. If 82½ percent of the parity price on August 1, 1956 is higher, the level of price support will be increased accordingly.

Compliance with acreage allotments is required as a condition of eligibility for price support.

#### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve

##### General Qualifications:

To qualify for payments under the 1956 Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank, a farmer must comply with all allotments established for crops on his farm and with his Soil Bank corn base acreage if he has one. In the case of wheat, a farmer must not exceed his farm acreage allotment or 15 acres, whichever is larger. For peanuts, any farm can produce one acre of peanuts without becoming ineligible for Acreage Reserve payments.

The same acreage may not be designated for both the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve.

Cotton acreage designated for inclusion in the Acreage Reserve must (1) result in the harvesting of an acreage of cotton less than the farm allotment, and (2) not be grazed, cut for hay, or cropped for the entire 1956 calendar year. Noxious weeds must also be controlled on the "reserved" acreage.

##### Specific Qualifications:

Any farmer who meets the general requirements for participating in the Acreage Reserve may earn payments by:

1. Underplanting his allotment for cotton and certifying that he underplanted either in anticipation of complying with the 1956 Acreage Reserve or because of adverse weather conditions; or

2. Not exceeding his farm allotment for cotton, and not harvesting an acreage of the crop because of destruction by natural causes; or

3. Plowing or otherwise incorporating into the soil, or clipping, mowing, or cutting an acreage of cotton within the allotment after May 27 and before the final acreage reserve disposal date set for the area by the State Committee, which will not be later than July 31.

Maximum and Minimum Acreages -- For cotton, the maximum acreage which a farmer may place in the Acreage Reserve is half the farm allotment or 10 acres, whichever is larger, except that the "reserved" acreage may not exceed the allotment.

The minimum acreage of cotton which may be placed in the Acreage Reserve is 10 percent of the allotment or 2 acres, whichever is larger, except that when the allotment is less than 2 acres, the minimum is the allotment.

Payments -- Payments which a farmer may earn for participating in the Acreage Reserve will be based on a rate of 15 cents per pound.

For underplanting the cotton allotment, the payment rate will be based on the normal yield for the designated acreage.

For destruction due to natural causes, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.

For plowing or otherwise physically incorporating the cotton crop into the soil, or for clipping, mowing, or cutting the cotton crop, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.



## PEANUTS UNDER 1956 FARM PROGRAMS

### Peanut Acreage Reserve, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas and Price Support

#### Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:

1. Acreage allotments based on a national acreage of approximately 1,650,000 acres are in effect for the 1956 peanut crop.
2. Marketing quotas also are in effect on the 1956 peanut crop.
3. Compliance with acreage allotments is required for price support eligibility. Farmers who harvest peanut acreage in excess of their allotment will be subject to marketing quota penalties.

#### Price support:

Producers in compliance with acreage allotments will be eligible for price support based on the minimum national average price of \$223.60 per ton. This average minimum support price, which is 86 percent of the March 15, 1956 effective parity price of \$260 per ton, will be adjusted upward at the beginning of the marketing year (August 1), if at that time the effective parity price or a change in supply from that now estimated results in calculation of a higher support price.

#### Soil Bank:

Note: Producers of Virginia and Valencia type peanuts will not be eligible to participate in the 1956-crop acreage reserve. Acreage allotments for these types of peanuts were increased for 1956 because of a shortage in the supply. The material that follows affects only producers of peanuts other than those of the Virginia and Valencia types.

#### Soil Bank Peanut Acreage Reserve:

1. To qualify for any payment under the Soil Bank program, a peanut grower must comply with the farm acreage allotment for peanuts, tobacco, cotton, rice, and wheat, and the corn base acreage. Farms with a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less may produce 15 acres of wheat. For peanuts, any farm may produce one acre without becoming ineligible for acreage reserve payments.
2. The acreage of peanuts for harvest must be less than the acreage allotment for the farm.
3. The designated acreage reserve must not be grazed, cut for hay, or cropped for the entire calendar year 1956.
4. Acreage placed in the acreage reserve cannot qualify under the conservation reserve.
5. Noxious weeds must be controlled on the designated acreage reserve land.

Note: In the establishment of future acreage allotments, reserve acreages of peanuts will be credited to the State, county, and farm as though the acreage actually had been planted.

Special qualifications:

Any peanut grower with a peanut acreage allotment, except the producer of Virginia and Valencia types, who otherwise complies with the provisions of the acreage reserve may be eligible for payment if:

1. He has underplanted his peanut allotment and certifies that he underplanted (a) in anticipation of complying with the 1956 acreage reserve or (b) because of adverse weather conditions.
2. He has complied with his farm allotment for peanuts, but an acreage of the crop was not harvested because of destruction by natural causes.
3. He plows or otherwise physically incorporates the crop into the soil, or clips, mows, or cuts the crop after May 27 and not later than the established final date for Soil Bank acreage reserve compliance. The final date will be established by the state ASC committee and will in no case be later than July 31.

Rate of Payment:

The basic payment rate per pound is 3 cents.

1. If the peanut allotment is underplanted the payment will be based on the normal yield for the farm.
2. If the land in the peanut acreage reserve is qualified by destruction of the crop by natural causes or by plowing or otherwise physically incorporating the crop into the soil, or clipping, mowing, or cutting, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm but not less than \$6.00 an acre.

Maximum and minimum acreage:

Maximum and minimum acreages of peanuts which may be placed in the acreage reserve are as follows: The maximum is the larger of half the allotment or 10 acres. The minimum is the larger of 10 percent of the allotment or 1 acre. However, where the allotment is less than the specified acreage minimum or maximum, the total allotment shall be considered as the maximum or minimum.

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## RICE UNDER 1956 FARM PROGRAMS

### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas, and Price Supports

#### Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas

The national acreage allotment for the 1956 crop of rice is 1,639,084 acres, announced December 30, 1955. Since the Agricultural Act of 1956 (Soil Bank Act) provides that no State acreage allotment for 1956-crop rice shall be less than 85 percent of the State's 1955 allotment, about 13,500 acres will be added to the national acreage allotment, mostly for increasing the State allotments for Louisiana and California. This additional acreage will be passed along to producers for 1956.

Since marketing quotas were approved by growers voting in a referendum held January 27, 1956, quotas and penalties on "excess" rice are in effect for the 1956 crop. The quota penalty is 50 percent of the June 15, 1956, parity price.

Placing rice acreage in the Acreage Reserve will not affect the future establishment of State, county, or farm acreage allotments for rice.

#### Price Support

The minimum level of price support for the 1956 crop of rice, announced April 23, 1956, is \$4.50 per hundredweight. If  $82\frac{1}{2}$  percent of the rice parity price as of August 1, 1956, is higher, the support price will be increased accordingly.

Compliance with rice acreage allotments is required as a condition of eligibility for price support for rice.

#### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve

##### General Qualifications:

To qualify for payments under either the Acreage Reserve or the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank, a farmer must comply with all allotments established for crops on his farm and with his corn base acreage if he has one. In the case of wheat, a farmer must not have knowingly exceeded the farm acreage allotment or 15 acres, whichever is larger. For peanuts, any farmer may produce one acre of peanuts without becoming ineligible for acreage reserve payments.

The same acreage may not be designated under both the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve.



Rice acreage designated for inclusion in the Acreage Reserve must (1) result in the harvesting of an acreage of rice less than the farm allotment, and (2) not be grazed, cut for hay, or cropped for the entire 1956 calendar year. Noxious weeds must also be controlled on the "reserved" acreage.

Specific Qualifications:

Any farmer who meets the general requirements for participating in the Acreage Reserve may earn payments by:

1. Underplanting his allotment for rice and certifying that he underplanted either in anticipation of complying with the 1956 Acreage Reserve or because of adverse weather conditions; or
2. Complying with his farm allotment for rice, and not harvesting an acreage of the crop because of destruction by natural causes; or
3. Plowing or otherwise incorporating into the soil, or clipping, mowing, or cutting an acreage of rice within the allotment after May 27 and before the final date for Soil Bank Acreage Reserve compliance which will not be later than July 31.

Maximum and Minimum Acreages -- For rice, the maximum acreage which a farmer may place in the Acreage Reserve is half the rice allotment or 50 acres, whichever is larger, except that the "reserved" acreage for rice may not exceed the allotment.

The minimum acreage of rice which may be placed in the Acreage Reserve is 10 percent of the rice allotment or 5 acres, whichever is larger, except that where the allotment is less than 5 acres, the minimum is the allotment.

Payments -- Payments which a farmer may earn for participating in the Acreage Reserve will be at a rate of \$2.25 per hundredweight.

For underplanting the rice allotment, the payment rate will be based on the normal yield for the designated acreage.

For destruction due to natural causes, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.

For plowing, or otherwise physically incorporating the crop into the soil, or for clipping, mowing, or cutting the rice crop, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.

## WHEAT UNDER 1956 FARM PROGRAMS

### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas, and Price Supports

#### Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas

1. Acreage allotments based on a national acreage of 55 million acres are in effect for the 1956 wheat crop.
2. Marketing quotas having been proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by wheat producers in a referendum are in effect on the 1956 crop of wheat.
3. Compliance with acreage allotments in the commercial wheat producing area is required for price-support eligibility. Farmers who over-harvest their acreage allotment or 15 acres, whichever is larger, will be subject to marketing quota penalties.
4. In the 12-State noncommercial wheat area, there are no acreage allotments or marketing quotas.

#### Price Support

1. In the commercial wheat-producing area, producers, in compliance with acreage allotments, will be eligible for price support based on the national average price of \$2.00 per bushel, with county rates ranging from \$1.69 to \$2.27 per bushel for U. S. No. 1 Grade wheat.
2. Producers in the noncommercial wheat-producing area may obtain price support at 75 percent of the commercial area rate. For 1956, minimum rates in the noncommercial counties range from \$1.06 to \$1.66 per bushel for U. S. No. 1 Grade wheat.

#### Soil Bank Acreage Reserve for Wheat:

General requirements for participation in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve for wheat in 1956:

1. The farm must have a farm acreage allotment for wheat.
2. To qualify for any payment under the Acreage Reserve program a farmer must comply with his corn base acreage and with the farm acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, (farms with wheat allotments of 15 acres or less can produce 15 acres of wheat without becoming ineligible) rice, tobacco, and peanuts. Any farm may produce one acre of peanuts without becoming ineligible for Acreage Reserve payments.
3. The acreage of wheat for harvest must be less than the wheat acreage allotment for the farm. The acreage which is eligible for the Acreage Reserve is the difference between the farm allotment and the wheat harvested, provided all requirements are met.

4. The designated acreage reserve must not be grazed, cut for hay or cropped for the entire calendar year 1956.
5. Acreage placed in the acreage reserve cannot qualify under the conservation reserve.
6. Noxious weeds must be controlled on the designated Acreage Reserve land.

Specific qualifications for participation in the Acreage Reserve for wheat in addition to the general qualifications:

1. If the wheat acreage allotment is underplanted and the wheat is spring wheat for harvest in 1956 and the farmer certifies that the underplanting was due to: (1) Anticipation of the 1956 Acreage Reserve for wheat; (2) or because of adverse weather conditions the payment will be based on the normal yield as determined by the ASC County Committee for the designated acreage. The rate of payment is the local rate representing the national average rate of \$1.20 per bushel.
2. If the wheat is winter wheat planted for harvest in 1956 and the acreage seeded in the fall of 1955 was less than the farm allotment and the farmer certifies that the underplanting was because of adverse weather conditions the payment rate is \$4 per acre.
3. If the compliance with the Acreage Reserve occurred from destruction by natural causes (such as winterkill, flood, hail) the payment rate is based on the smaller of the appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm but not less than \$6 per acre.
4. If the compliance with the acreage reserve is by plowing or otherwise physically incorporating the crop into the soil, or by clipping, mowing, or cutting the wheat crop, the payment will be based on the smaller of an appraised yield for the field or the normal yield for the farm, but will not be less than \$6 per acre.

Deadline for compliance:

If compliance is to be accomplished by destruction from natural causes or by plowing or otherwise incorporating the wheat into the soil, or by clipping, mowing, or cutting, it must be done between May 28 and June 30 or the final established date for compliance with the farm wheat allotment for that crop, whichever is later, but in no case will the final date be later than July 31.

Maximum and minimum acreage:

The greatest number of acres which can be placed in the Acreage Reserve for wheat is the larger of half the acreage allotment or 50 acres. (If the farm wheat allotment is 45 acres the entire 45 may be placed in the Acreage Reserve.) In all cases, if the farm allotment is less than 50 acres the allotment becomes the maximum.



The smallest number of acres which can be placed in the Acreage Reserve for wheat is the larger of 10 percent of the farm wheat allotment or 5 acres, except that if the allotment is less than 5 acres, the minimum is the allotment. (The minimum for a farm with a wheat allotment of 150 acres would be 15 acres. For a farm with an allotment of 40 acres the minimum would be 5 acres.)

Future acreage allotments:

Participation in the Acreage Reserve for wheat will not reduce future wheat allotments for the farm.

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